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THE FLEETS.

American Ships Excel Those of the Spanish.

With the juncture effected by the United States squadron under command of Admiral Sampson and the flying squadron under the command of Commodore Schley the United States fleet is vastly superior to the Spanish squadron. Seven ships all told fly the Spanish ensign, four of them armored, three unarmored and the destroyers.

On the other hand, "Old Glory" waves over six armored ships, seven when the Oregon arrives; over four monitors, over five regular cruisers, over ten regular gunboats and over a score of fast converted gunboats and auxiliary cruisers. Besides these, our flag floats over half a dozen first-class torpedo boats and nearly half a hundred armed tugs, revenue cutters,

lighthouse tenders, colliers, etc.

It is currently reported that the entire Spanish squadron has gone into Santiago de Cuba, a splendid land locked port, difficult of entrance, easily mined and capable of being superbly

On the eastern side of the entrance is Morro Castle, a large, terraced fortification standing on the western extremity of a flat ridge about 200 feet high, commanding the channel, which is only 200 yards wide, and two large ships are never allowed to pass one analysis. other in it. Morro looks right down on this channel, and is so close to it that a skillful man could throw a stone on the deck of a ship. Any gun, old or new, mounted on the terraces cut in the face of the rocks and fired at a passing ship would, were it aimed properly, send its projectile crashing into the decks of the vessel below. In-calculable damage would probably fol-low for armored ships and unarmored

fifty yards. Further over navigation is unsafe. Shoals bar the passage on the left hand and then 100 yards beyond, a preponderance of displacement over the Spanish armored squadron of 28,-are several batteries here, as well as on the right hand. The depth of water in

the city of Santiago.
Santiago lies a good 750 miles from
Key West by way of the Yucatan Passage, around the western end of Cuba, and about 650 miles by way of the Windward Pasage, round Cape Maysi the estern end of Cuba.

In connection with the future move-nents of the opposing forces, the interesting question is whether the American fleet will be divided, one squadron goins to the eastward to Santiago, the other to the westward for the same place, and what ships will compose the two squadrons.

Off Havana there may be stationed Off Havana there may be stationed the four monitors, all the tugs, revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders, many of the gunboats and several of the auxiliary cruisers. This Havana squadron, under Commodore Watson, a man who knows no fear, and who fought under Farragut, could smash the Spanish squadron. Watson would have 15,000 tons of Spanish shipsnearly double. He would have twenty-six guns to match against forty-foursix guns to match against forty-fournearly double again. Yet from the na-ture of the monitor it is confidently believed that in smooth water she out-classes the Spaniard, ship for ship. No account need be taken of the destroy-ers, for Watson has at least ten vessels

into the decks of the vessel below. Includible damage would probably follow, for armored ships and unarmored ships allee are unprotected against fire from overhead.

To enter the harbor no greater distance can be taken from Morro than tance can be taken from Morro than the Brooklyn, Masachusetts and Texas, tance can be taken from Morro than the Brooklyn, Masachusetts and Texas, tance can be taken from Morro than to 25,500 times. In both cases, three ships would have to be appropriately a small days to be appropriately form.

the channel is about seven fathoms. There is quite a strong current at the entrance during the rainy season, but not sufficient to prevent mining. Taking the place for all in all, no more impregnable harbor could have been selected by Admiral Cervera.

To enter it is an impossibility, even when only moderately well defended. To bombard it would mean firing at unseen objects five miles away. With the Morro silenced, ships might approach to within four miles of the probable anchorage of the Spanish squadron in the spacious harbor, near the city of Santiago.

Santiago lies a good 750 miles from Key West by way of the Yucatan Pas-

Let Schley go round via the Windward Passage and add the Oregon to his flas, then he will have sixty guns with which to thrash the Spaniarri, should the Don be found out in the open.

Sampson, with his squadron of armored ships, should have the Minneapolis and the New Orleans. These cruisers carry good batteries and would be able to help materially. The remainder of the cruisers and the regular gunboats might be evenly divided between the two fleets. Such a distribution would be sufficient to meet tribution would be sufficient to any possible emergency which might

Now as to speed. There is considerable doubt as to the ability of the Spanish squadron to make the twenty Spanish squadron to make the twenty knots often credited to it. When the ships were new, with especially trained crews, they were jockeyed over the measured mile at the rate of twenty knots. None of the conditions whice obtained then hold now. The ships are older, their bottoms must be foul, their boilers more or less worn and their engines out of tune.

Given a fair field and no favor and it is believed either Schley or Sampson would win in a hundred mile race.

British Consul's Reward.

London, May 21.-Among those who will receive honors on the occasion of the Queen's birthday is Mr. Gollan, the British consul at Havana, who will be made a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Hero of the Century!

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You will find in a part of tomorrow's paper a coupon similar to that which secured the great TIMES map of last week. Cut this out and save it until May 29. On that day you will find a similar coupon with the date of issue printed upon it.

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Heat at Chattanooga

MORE TROOPS MUJTERED IN

throughout the entire camp, was responsible for the death of McCready.

Col Leonard's men started to camp in heavy marching order. When the thermometer indicates 39 in the shade and at

the least 100 in the open, "heavy" is no misnomer, for the weight carried is at least sixty pounds. The march was at least ten miles, and veteran officers whose camps the Twelfth passed were loud in which the men were forced to rush along.
While Company D was passing the
Brock House under a scorching sun, Mo-Brock House under a scorching sun, Mc-Cready was seen to stagger, and in a moment had tumbled on his face in the dust. The man behind stepped over the prostrate form, and three more men had passed before the cry "Company halt!" was heard. When the ambulance wagon came up, the soldier was dead. His com-rades say that he had not been complain-ing, and they believed that he died from the heat. It is understood he will be buried in the National Cemetery, near this city.

With this exception the Twelfth reach-

them were serious.

Colonel Leonard reported to General Brooke in the afternoon, and the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade of Third Division of the First Army Corps. By nightfall camp routine had been established and today the regiment will begin drilling.

tablished and today the regiment will begin drilling.

The Fourteenth New York, Colonel Fred Grant, arrived at the battlefield at noon, after a long wait in Chattanooga. They rested in the shade on the west side of Lytle Hill, established a camp and prepared to spend the night in bivouac. Colonel Grant and his command Stood the journey and climatic change well.

While nearly all the volunteers are gentlemanly, well-behaved young men, there are a few "toughs" wearing the blue uniform, and their disgraceful action in insulting women in the streets is causing great indignation throughout the city. In the morning several soldiers entered a restaurant and grossly insulted some women in the dining-room. One of the women screamed and the soldiers fied. A policeman gave chase and caught one of

Cornelius Nye and Joseph Jones, of the Twelfth New York, were arrested on the charge of looting stores and insulting women. An officer of their company obtained their release on condition that the offenders be court-martialed.

"Spanish spy" fakes are flourishing at

policeman gave chase and caught one of

Spanish spy lakes are hoursaing at Camp Thomas. Reports have been sent broadcast that attempts have been made to poison the wells at Chickamauga. The "rumor" was posted on a yellow bulletin board, and it was announced that three men had been arrested on the charge of putting arsenic in the wells.

Suspected Spr. rived here today for the purpose of investigating the case of Frank Garcia, a seventeen-year-old Spanlard, who was arrested near the Ninth Cavalry camp, Thursday evening on susplcion of being a Spanish spy. A photographic camera was found in his possession, which con-tained photographs of scenes about the

Garcia's father is an American by nat-Port Tampa City, and pilot inspector.
Lieut. Miley found there was no warrant for the boy's arrest, and having so reported, Gen. Shafter ordered the boy's release.

release.

Brigadier General Ludlow, of the Engineer Corps, has gone to Washington in obedience to orders from the War Department. Col. Babcock, who has been on the staff of Gen. Shafter, has gone to San Francisco, where he will await the arrival of Gen. Merritt, and proceed with him to the Philippines as a member of his staff. Gen. Wade left tonight for Chickamauga, where he will command an Army corps. Gov. Bloxham returned tonight to Tallahassee.

William Astor Chanler returned today to New York. He has accepted the position of inspector general of volunteers, and has been assigned to the staff of Gen. Shafter.

Joseph Wheeler, jr., son of Gen. Wheeler, arrived here today. His father has appointed him one of his aides.

At Camp Black. Brigadier General Ludlow, of the Engi-

At Camp Black.

Camp Black, Hempstead, L. I., May 21. -There are but two regiments of the Na-tional Guard of the State of New York now stationed here. They are the Twen-ty-second, of New York, and the Fortyty-second, of New York, and the Forty-seventh, of Brooklyn. Captain Schuyler, the recruiting officer, did a full day's work yesterday. Early in the morning he mustered in Troop A, of New York, and then Troop C, of Brooklyn. He placed Captain Badgley, of the New York troop, in command of both troops, because of seniority, he having been mustered into the Volunteer Army first. Captain Schuyler mustered in the First Provisional Regiment.

There are about 5,500 men stationed here at present, and orders to move are expected from the War Department for the Sixty-ninth, First and Third Provisional Regiments, and the troops of cavalry, to move at any minute.

Sixty-ninth, First and Third Provisional Regiments, and the troops of cavalry, to move at any minute.

An amusing story is going the rounds of the camp about Private J. H. Sevigue, of Company I. Twenty-second Regiment. He was anxious to go to the front, and he especially wanted to go with the Twenty-second. He found, however, that he was about one-third of an inch below the requisite height. He was downcast over the prospect of rejection, until he suddenly had a bright idea. He proposed to Privates H. T. Cook and C. C. Van Fleet, who shared the tent with him, that they are him out on a board, tying his feet and hands to weights at each end, and stretch him to the required measurement. The latest reports from the tent were that the experiment is being tried and that Sevigue will pass the surgeons.

E. T. Cody, jr., a. Dephew of "Buffalo Bill," is a private in Company I of the Eventy-second. He is an excellent rine that, and hopes to be assigned to a company of sharpehnoriers.

Capt. John C. Jennings, of Company B, of the old Thiresenth, has returned to camp and accepted a commission as second ileutenant in Company M, of the Chirteenth Battallon. The suppointment was made by Major Rushell.

There is some diest-infaction over the act that the State saymaster has ordern o pay the soldiers only for camp service. Banny of the officers my that they are called to will pay. Gen. Butt he state the the called and the state of the course of the latest that the state saymaster has ordern or pay the soldiers only for camp service. Banny of the officers my that they are called to will pay.



Twenty-second Armory, New York, at noon. They fill up all the vacancies in that regiment.

Aston T. Potter, a nophew of Bishop Potter, of New York, came to camp to see his friend "Billy" Martin, of Company A. Tenth Battalion, of Albany. He watched the various drills with interest, and became so infatuated with the scene that he suddenly said to his friend:

"Any show for me here. Billy?"

Oh. I guess we can make room for you," said a -- in, who, by the way, is a nephew of Bradley Ma. "" Well," said Potter, "I am going to join. He did so. Arrangements were completed in a new moments and Potter signed the muster rolls. When the regiment went out on the field to be mustered in Potter walked along with the best military step he could command, having had no experience. He was the only man in the regiment without a uniform. He took the oath with Company A, attired in a neat gray suit and brown derby hat. He was applauded by the onlookers. and brown derby hat. He was applaud-

The Sixty-ninth New York. -The Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York. received orders this morning to move to Chickamauga. The regiment will leave

To Buy Its Own Uniform Albany, May II.-The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn has been author ized by the State military authorities to return to the State its National Guard field uniforms, consisting of blouses, trousers, overcoats, and campaign hats, and replace them with an independent fatigue uniform, to be purchased by the regiment out of its own funds. The Twenregiment out of its own funds. The Twenty-Third has an independent dress uniform, in addition to the fatigue uniform furnished by the State for field work. It was one of the regiments not called out for active service. These uniforms which are to be turned over to the State will be used to equip volunteer recruits.

New York, May 21.-Regret that they were not called into active service is expressed by 500 French residents in this city, who volunteered several weeks ago in response to the call issued by Lafay-

in response to the call issued by Lafayette Post. A letter was sent by the volunteers yesterday to their commander. Capt. Maurice Lecompte Guerrier, stating that they had answered the call for volunteers because they wished to show their sympathy with and devotion to a nation whose generous hospitality they had enjoyed.

They declared themselves to be in great part veterans of Dahomey, Tunis, Tonquin and Madagascar, and deeply regretted that they had been denied the honor of taking up arms in the cause of their adopted country. In reply Capt. Guerrier sent a letter, in which he said:

"You were prompt to answer to my call, and for this reason I think you have the right to receive the attention, the sympathy and the esteem of the American people, to whom I commend you warmly."

NEGRO BAVISHER SAVED.

Governor Brodley Declines to Issue

Louisville, Ky., May 21.-Gov. Bradley has perhaps saved the life of Bob Blanks, a negro under arrest at Cairo, Ill., for having committed a criminal assault upon little white girl at Mayfield, Ky.

When Sheriff Southitt, of Graves Coun-ty, sought from Governor Bradley a re-quisition for the return of Blanks, Gov-ernor Bradley refused, fearing a mob.

Leading Lady Arrested. Detectives Boardman and Gallahe esterday afternoon arrested Mrs. Minnie Vetta McLeod, the star actress in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon" company, now playing at the Columbia Theater, on a playing at the Columbia Theater, on a warrant charging her with violating the copyright law. It was sworn out by John Stapleton. Mrs. McLeod denies that sha has violated the law and says she has been playing under contract with Stapleton and the arrest was brought about by him because of a question of money between them.

Mrs. McLeod furnished bond in the sum of \$500 for her appearance in the Police Court on Monday, at which time her husband, who is away, will return.

Testing Locomotives.

There has just been arrested in the fount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Baltimore, a new high pressure steam boiler for the purpose of testing locomotive boilers under steam pressure. Haretofore a locomotive had to be hauled to the outside of the shop, fire built in the firs-box and steam gotten up in order to make a test, this method consuming much valuable time.

Under the new arrangement all this is is done while the engine is standing in the shop, a system of steam pipes having been arranged, so that the engines on any ranck in the erecting shop can be tested without being removed.



First Regiment of District Volunteers Strikes Its Tents.

ture of the day at Camp Alger, Va.
It was attended with much enthu

band and a battalion of infantry to act as escort to the station at Dunn Loring,

to retire early, though the new routine of the day called for taps at 9:30 p. m.

Lieutenant Field, the regimental quartermaster, did not get into bed until nearly 2 o'clock, and was roused at 5 by the sound of "first call." This was followed a few minutes later by reveille, and then the boys turned out to get their equipment in shape for heavy marching. First came the roll call, and soon afterward the sick call sounded. Dr. R. A. Pyles reported that only three men responded to the sick call. Everyone was anxious to leave for the front, and they were afraid if they reported sick they would be sent to the Fort Myer hospital. After meas, which was hirridly served, faligue call was sounded.

Immediately knapsacks, haversacks, belts, guns and blankets were deposited in the company streets in front of each tent. The sergeants of the companies then directed the packing of the articles. Men rolled their biankets and packed their knapsacks. No one was idle. A detachment of privates were sent to battallon headquarters and regimental headquarters to prepare for the striking of tents. Every officer did his own packing. The order was next passed to prepare for the striking of tents. Men rushed here and there, and pulled pegs from the stround. The white canvas hung loosely from the ridge poles, and at each end a man stood awaiting the order to let them drop. Battallon commanders gave the orders to let the tents fall to the left. The command was transmitted to the sergeants by the captains, and then to the men.

Sergeants stood ready with watch in hand, and exactly at 7 a. m. the order

the sergeants by the captains, and then to the men.

Sergeants stood ready with watch in hand, and exactly at 7 a. m. the order was given "drop tents." Like a flash the state of the companies had their cook there will standing, and a number of the companies had their cook there will standing, and a number of the companies of the the standing, and a number of the companies of the control of the companies of the control of the control

siasm by playing Dixie and the distance of nearly three miles to Dunn Loring was covered without much fatigue. There the train was ready and the boys immediately got on board.

The soldier boys did not forget their mascots, however, when preparing to leave, and they were well provided for. "Sport." belonging to the Emmet Guard, will never be lost. When the stenciling of the camp equipage was going on one person rosport. Belonging to the Emmet Guard, will never be lost. When the stending of the camp equipage was going on one of the boys quickly applied the stending and now Sport is marked with "First Reg't. D. C. V., Co. A." This is on each side of his white body and can easily be read at a distance. The large Newfoundiand dog belonging to Company F, under Capt. Simonson, was arrayed in a handsome American flag and placed in charge of a sergeant. Then the rooster was not forgotten. It was captured yesterday by some of the Pennsylvania boys, and though a squad from Company B was sent after it they met with little success. This morning its crowing was heard in the battalion street and instantly Private Hart, to whose care it has been committed, captured it and made it secure by a piece of rope. Company L did not neglect its big buil pup and Capt. England allowed one of the men in the rear rank to lead it to the station, where it was also placed on the train.

The resimental officers are as follows: Colonel, George H. Harries; Heutenant colonel, C. H. Hey; regimental adjutant, First Lieut. William Edward Horton; major, Charles D. L. Hine, with First Lieut. Charles B. Hudson as battalion adjutant; major, Richard A. O'Brien, with First Lieut. Christes B. Hudson as battalion adjutant; major, Charles D. L. Hine, with First Lieut. Christes and the colonely of the properties of the colonely of the colonely of the properties of the colonely of the

Struck by an Avalanche. upon Moses Day, colored, while he was working at the Twenty-sixth Street came down through a chute and crushed Day seriously. He was extricated in a semi-conscious condition and taken to the Emergency Hospial, where it was found that he had been so seriously injured internally that an operation was deemed necessary. Day is twenty-six years of age and resides at No. 2111 New York Avenue.

LETTERS PROX TIMES REAL

I could think of was to sell products of my own handlwork. As the law required a peddling license for venders of manufactured articles. I set out with first, a dirt cradicator, then with a trouser's stretcher, cement and similar articles of my own manufacture. Soon I discovered I could not sell at the doors of readents, the occupants seeming to consider a pedestrian salesman a nuisance, so I tried to sell my goods on street corners. The police were antagonistic to such business, and, not wishing to place my liberty in jeopardy. I tried canvassing. At this I nearly died of starvation. Now I am back at the "sell-at-odd-places" business, and only make from 25 to 75 cents a day. As a consequence I am nearly always penniless and hungry. An American.

their fares, or ask unnecessary questions, particularly while the conductor is making up his book, while others give little heed to the calling off of streets and transfers that are of interest to them. One cause of annoyance to conductors which passengers regard as of slight importance, is the folding of their "transfers." And last, but not least of the every-day trials of a conductor, is the changing of \$5 or \$19 bills, to take out a single fare. ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of The Times:

More than a year ago I wrote to a friend in the Senate and said that we ought to buy out all the holdings that France has in the New World, taking Gulama along, not that we want it, but to make another step in the way we ought to go; and Gulana could be used as a penal colony. He is a very concervative man, but answered that the idea was worth thinking about. The Monroe doctrine has its negative and its positive side; the former that Europe must not increase its holdings here; the latter that we look to a future when the last European hold on America will be broken—the last wart will be off the American nose. It ought to be gotten off with the least scar possible. When destiny is forcing a nation into a great place in the world its legislators ought to face the fact, and act up for the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the s To the Editor of The Times: lators ought to face the fact, and act up GEO. WILSON.

The Lady's Retort Courteous.

To the Editor of The Times: Would not an issue of five hundred mi ion dollars in greenbacks, payable in coin, bring immediate prosperity? W. H. BURR.

"The Second Polka." The double play, "The Second Polka," written by Miss Barrows, daughter of Representative Bar-rws of Beston, and Miss Helen Nicolay, of the city, will be given tonight at the home theater of Mr. and Mrs. Blount, at The Oaks,

Pullman Sleeper -DAILY TO-Royal Blue Line (B. & O. R. R.) rive Buffalo, 1030 a. m.